

RECORD in their entirety to commemorate the unveiling of the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion later this month.

The material follows:

PROCLAMATION—STATE OF MAINE

Whereas, the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion was activated in 1943, consisting of a large number of New England residents, many from Maine and Massachusetts; and

Whereas, since 1943, the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion has served with distinction in both World War II and the Vietnam War, earning five distinguished battle honors; and

Whereas, during the Battle of the Bulge, the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion held its position at St. Vith, Belgium from December 16 through December 23, 1944, and stopped the German thrust through the Ardennes; and

Whereas, following the Battle of the Bulge, the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion was awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation for extraordinary heroism against an armed enemy, and the Belgian Croix de Guerre for outstanding gallantry, heroic action, and bravery in the face of enemy action; and

Whereas, during the Vietnam War, the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion again served with distinction and was awarded the Valorous Unit Citation for heroic combat action on or after August 3, 1963, the Meritorious Unit Citation for outstanding service during a period of combat, and the Republic of Vietnam Civil Award for meritorious service and outstanding accomplishments over and above the call of duty; and

Whereas, it is appropriate that all Maine citizens recognize and honor the outstanding dedication, sacrifice, and tradition of the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion,

Now, therefore, I, Angus S. King, Jr., Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby proclaim the week of December 16–23, 1995 as the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion Days of Honor, throughout the State of Maine, and urge all citizens to recognize the many accomplishments of the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion.

PROCLAMATION—COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Whereas, the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion was activated in 1943, consisting of a large number of New England residents, many from Maine and Massachusetts; and

Whereas, since 1943, the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion has served with distinction in both World War II and the Vietnam War, earning five distinguished battle honors; and

Whereas, during the Battle of the Bulge, the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion held its position at St. Vith, Belgium from December 16 through December 23, 1944, and stopped the German thrust through the Ardennes; and

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Whereas, during the Vietnam War, the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion again served with distinction and was awarded the Valorous Unit Citation for heroic combat action on or after August 3, 1963, the Meritorious Unit Citation for outstanding service during a period of combat, and the Republic of Vietnam Civil Award for meritorious service and outstanding accomplishments over and above the call of duty; and

Whereas, 1994 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion's distinguished service during the Battle of the Bulge; and

Whereas, it is appropriate that all Massachusetts citizens recognize and honor the outstanding dedication, sacrifice, and tradition of the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion;

Now, therefore, I, William F. Weld, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby proclaim December 16th through December 23rd, 1994, as the 168th Engineer Combat Battalion Days of Honor, and urge all the citizens of the Commonwealth to take cognizance of this event and participate fittingly in its observance.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

(Author unknown, Korea, 1951)

They have a song about the Army, the Navy, and the Marines

They've got one for the Air Force, in fact the whole darn works, it seems

But they have never taken the trouble, though we have served them for years

To every write a poem, for the Corps of Engineers

We build the roads and airfields, their pipe lines and their camps

From underground munition dumps to concrete landing ramps

Railroads, dams and bridges, electric power lines

Canals, docks and harbors, even coal and iron mines

But the engineers aren't kicking, for when the Army is moving in:

We know it's just another place where we've already been

Before the Army got there, we had to break the ground

And build it all to suit their needs, solid safe, and sound

If the Army and Navy ever look on heavens scenes

They will find the streets guarded by the United States Marines

Who will guard the streets up there, we aren't disposed to say

But we offer this suggestion, if they look at a thing that way

When the Marines have taken over on the land that has no years

They will find it was designed by the Corps of Engineers.

RETIREMENT OF JOHN J. SHEEHAN

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding labor leader and an outstanding American. John J. "Jack" Sheehan is retiring after 29 years as legislative director of the Steelworkers of America and a total of 45 years of service to his union and all working people. He has served as an assistant to three presidents of the Steelworkers: Lloyd McBride, Lynn Williams, and George Becker.

During his 10 years in the Steelworkers' Washington office, Jack Sheehan has been at the forefront of some of the most important legislative battles in our history, including the creation of the Occupational Safety and Health Act [OSHA], the Mine Safety and Health Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act [ERISA], the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and much more.

Jack Sheehan was born and raised in the Bronx. He was the son of Irish immigrants. His father drove a truck for

the New York City Sanitation Department. Jack learned early in his life about the daily struggles of working men and women who worked hard, who toiled through the Great Depression of the 1930s, and who fought and won World War II in the 1940s.

He saw the destructive effects of discrimination in our society and became a champion of the cause of civil rights and equal opportunity.

He saw how poverty deprived people of their dignity and became an advocate for social and economic development programs that promised millions of Americans a better life.

He knew how important a clean and healthy environment is to the lives and well-being of all Americans and became an environmental advocate.

He understood that the labor movement is a progressive force for social and economic change that could better the lives of millions of Americans.

Upon graduating from St. Joseph's College in 1951, he joined the administrative staff of the United Steelworkers of America. In 1952, he was appointed auditor under the secretary-treasurer's office and traveled extensively throughout the United States on behalf of the union. In 1959, Jack came to the Steelworkers' Washington, DC, legislative office and launched a career as a labor lobbyist that has been nothing short of spectacular.

Jack worked to ensure the passage of the Manpower Training and Development Act and the Area Redevelopment Act. He was one of the first labor leaders to stand with the environmental movement for clean air and clean water. He continues to serve as a board member of the Natural Resources Defense Council. He is also one of the founding members of the Consumer Federation of America.

Perhaps the single most important fight of Jack's long and distinguished career was the fight to save the lives and health of workers on the job. Jack committed himself totally to securing the passage of OSHA, despite strong business opposition and even some opposition within the ranks of the labor movement. OSHA recently marked its 25th anniversary. It has been estimated that since the passage of OSHA, more than 150,000 workers' lives have been saved because of this law. There probably would not have been an OSHA law passed in 1970 had it not been for the steadfast leadership and determination of Jack Sheehan.

ERISA was written in 1974 because thousands of American workers were losing their pensions and their right to retire with financial security when their employers went out of business. Jack worked tirelessly to see that Congress passed ERISA. America's working men and women are better off today because Jack Sheehan was here in the halls of Congress on their behalf.

Mr. President, Jack Sheehan's career is a tribute to his intelligence and determination. I know that my colleagues in the Senate join me in extending to Jack our very best wishes

upon his retirement from the Steelworkers. Jack Sheehan has truly been a "Man of Steel" for the Steelworkers and all American workers.●

#### S. 1729, THE INTERSTATE STALKING PUNISHMENT AND PREVENTION ACT OF 1996

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the Interstate Stalking Punishment and Prevention Act of 1996. For far too long, the victims of stalkers have lived in fear and insecurity. This legislation, introduced by Senator HUTCHISON, will give them the protection they need and deserve. At this time, this bill is awaiting action in the Judiciary Committee. I urge my fellow Senators on both sides of the aisle to support bringing it to the floor as quickly as possible. The safety of stalking victims can not be delayed.

Experts estimate that there are close to 200,000 people who are currently stalking someone, and approximately 400,000 protective or restraining orders are issued each year. Currently, stalkers can follow their victims when they cross State lines, knowing full well that any restraining orders pertaining to them are rendered useless upon leaving the State that they were issued in. Common sense demands that this situation needs to be fixed.

This bill will make it a felony for a person to cross State lines in order to harass or injure their victim. We are not decreasing the power or role of the State authorities by making stalking a Federal crime. Stalking will remain a State crime. This legislation will allow local and State authorities to work with the Justice Department and apply all of their resources in the apprehension and conviction of these criminals. A stalker convicted under this law will be subject to one of several penalties: 5 years if State lines are crossed, 10 years if the victim is seriously harmed, 20 years if the victim is permanently scarred, and life imprisonment if the victim is killed. I have and always will be an advocate of matching the punishment to the crime. The strong penalties within this bill are steps in the right direction in the war against crime.

The Violence Against Women Act of 1993 defined a stalking victim as an "intimate partner or spouse." This bill will change that term to "victim," allowing protection for all people who are stalked, whether by strangers or otherwise. Again, common sense will prevail. Of course the protection of stalking victims should be universal and apply to all victims, whether they are a wife, a girlfriend, a coworker, or a total stranger.

Mr. President, this is a law that will protect stalking victims and allow them to travel, without fear, as all citizens should, throughout our country. With respect to family members, this bill will help ease their worries. I can only imagine the terror that families feel when one of their own is being

stalked. With this thought, I urge my colleagues to stand with me in support of this bill and in support of all the victims who have suffered at the hands of stalkers.

#### MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

● Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about House Joint Resolution 166, a bill we passed late last night, to grant the consent of Congress to the Mutual Aid Agreement between the city of Bristol, VA, and the city of Bristol, TN. Specifically, this bill would allow law enforcement officers in the cities of Bristol, VA, and Bristol, TN, when requested by the adjoining city, to cross State lines in the performance of their duties and operate with full authorization in the adjoining city once there.

Last May, I met with members of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce and discussed the need to alleviate Federal hurdles that keep the two cities from working together to address a host of municipal issues. The Virginia-Tennessee State line cuts across State Street in Bristol, which is the cities' main thoroughfare. Often, jurisdictional confusion and restrictions on law enforcement personnel caused by the location of the State line complicate anticrime activities on the bustling street. Under current law, the cities are prohibited from assisting each other in law enforcement efforts. To address the problem, the two cities adopted a mutual aid agreement to allow each city to provide law enforcement and emergency assistance to one another. Under the terms of the agreement, the responding city could provide a maximum of 50 percent of available personnel and resources to the requesting city.

The mutual aid agreement has been fashioned according to the cities' respective State statutory requirements. Because the mutual aid agreement is an interstate compact, it requires congressional approval. Additionally, section 15.1-131 of the 1950 Code of Virginia, as amended, also requires congressional approval for multi-state agreements to which Virginia or one of its localities is a party.

I am pleased that the Senate was able to move this bill quickly. This could not have happened without the full cooperation of the Senators from both States. Representatives BOUCHER and QUILLEN should also be recognized for introducing this legislation and shepherding it through the House.

The two cities of Bristol share common interests and common problems, and now with passage of this bill, the two cities will be able to work more cooperatively for the betterment of all the citizens of Bristol.●

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE OLYMPIAN LYNN JENNINGS

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Lynn Jennings

of Newmarket, NH, for her competition in the 1996 Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta. Lynn competed in the 5,000-meter run Friday July 26 and was the first American to cross the finish line. New Hampshire is proud of her dedication and commitment to training for such a competitive sport.

At age 36, this is Lynn's third time to compete with the U.S. Olympic track team. Lynn's long career exemplifies marks of distinction and excellence. She competed in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul and in the 1992 Barcelona Olympics she became the only American woman to earn a distance medal when she took home the bronze in the 10,000-meter run. Previously, the greatest distance in which an American woman had medaled was 800-meters and Lynn broke that record. Lynn has also been the World Cross Country Champion three times, holding the title from 1990-1992. She is an eight time National Cross Country Champion and holds American records in the 10,000-meter, indoor 3,000-meter, and the 8- and 10-kilometer road courses.

Lynn's distinguished record is the mark of an Olympian and a champion. She has pursued her sport with determination, followed her dream, and embodied the Olympic spirit. New Hampshire has followed her career and she has made the Granite State proud. Many people from New Hampshire watched Lynn compete last Friday and join me in saluting her for representing them at the 1996 Summer Olympic Games. I commend her for her efforts in Atlanta and wish her other running successes at future competitions. Congratulations Lynn.●

#### THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MUTUO CLUB OF BARRE, VT

● Mr. LEAHY. Mutuo Soccorso. In Italian, it means society of mutual aid. But for my Italian immigrant grandfather who worked in the granite quarries of Barre and South Ryegate, VT, it meant much, much more.

It meant financial security in the days before Social Security and Medicare. It meant affordable health care when they could not afford health insurance. It meant they had a second family when their families were thousands of miles away in their homeland. To Peter and Vincenza Zambon, my grandparents, Mutuo Soccorso meant the Mutuo Club of Barre, VT.

Mr. President, I am proud to celebrate the 90th birthday of the Mutuo Club, the Italian-American club of central Vermont. Since 1906, the Mutuo Club has represented the finest values of our immigrant heritage—a special sense of community and friendship.

The Mutuo Club was first established as an offspring of the old society clubs in Italy during the 19th century. Members of the Mutuo paid so much a week into a common fund to help when they and their families got sick. The Mutuo fund helped pay the doctor and hospital